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Incandescent

Forerunner

A BOOK ABOUT A LIGHT

The INTERNATIONAL
INCANDESCENT
HYDRO CARBON LIGHT

DEC 20 1899

THE MOST ECONOMICAL METHOD
OF ILLUMINATION KNOWN
FOR LIGHTING OF GROUNDS,
PARKS, TOWNS AND CITIES



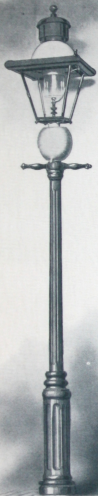
The INTERNATIONAL INCANDESCENT LAMP

Embodying recent important improvements for out-door
illumination whereby the volume and diffusion
of light surpasses that of the
ELECTRIC ARC



GENERAL OFFICES OF THE
International
Incandescent Light Company
625 Witherspoon Building
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

The International Lamp constitutes a *complete* and *independent plant within itself*, each being a distinct source of high candle power illumination, for lighting up grounds, parks, towns and cities. The initial expense of a main plant is unnecessary, the individual lamps providing against fluctuations depending on a single source of energy ; an accident to one lamp in no way effects any of the others. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴



The International Incandescent Lamp is an exceedingly simple device. The fuel, preferably gasoline, is contained in a reservoir under a charge of compressed air; a line of seamless tubing carries the fluid to a generator encircling the flame head of the cylinder, where gasification is effected. The super-heated gas is then conveyed to a gasometer at the base of the cylinder, and ejected into

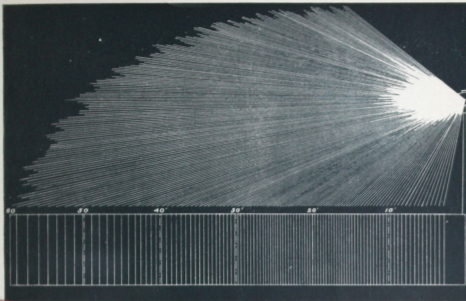


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Distribution of Light from an Electric Arc Lamp

a mixing chamber, where a nicely balanced atmospheric volatilization is obtained, and from which it is driven to the flame head, crowned with a mantle or highly refractory hood, converting the latter into an intense incandescent glow. The mechanical application of the principles involved secures absolute conversion of every atom of the liquid fuel into a fixed Hydro Carbon Gas, with no residuum left in



Distribution of Light from an International Incandescent Lamp with one Mantle

the generator, tending to clog or entirely destroy the usefulness of the lamp.

The International Incandescent Light has a standard photometer reading of 650 actual candle power per mantle, and as its soft brilliancy possesses the desirable quality of having enough of the orange and red rays to make it similar to daylight, diffusing globes are unnecessary, its entire luminous efficiency being avail-



able for general illumination.

It affords a higher standard of illuminating efficiency than the electric

arc, with none of its drawbacks, and stands unique in adaptability to all requirements for general illumination in economy of operation, and perfect control of the quality and quantity of light.

The recognized tendency of the day is toward an even illumination and the avoidance of glare and strong shadows. It has been found from practical experience in the installation of the International Lamps that at properly selected elevations upon the street line, they will give more even



illumination throughout a given area than an electric arc placed at the street intersections. With the latter we have



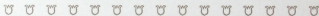
but poorly lighted spaces between, and during the season of the year when the trees are in foliage, little more than the space within the intersected area is illuminated.

Apart from the fact of the recognized superiority of the International Light as a high candle power illuminant, the economy of the system from a commercial standpoint, which can not fail to be apparent to even a casual investigator, places this lamp far in the lead of all known lighting devices.

The mechanical construction of the lamp is exceedingly simple, and easily cared for, guaranteeing a long life of service, even in the hands of an employee of limited intelligence.

It is eminently suited for lighting small

towns unwilling to undertake the expense of Electric Lighting. For lighting dark places not provided for by an electric lighting system. For park and boulevard illumination, and the lighting of hotel grounds, railway stations and private estates.



The patents of the International Incandescent Light Company cover nearly the entire civilized world and can be maintained against all claims of competing companies. Rights to territory, and to organize subsidiary companies, can be procured of the Company.



